

computers, communication networks and IT. "This paradigm change has pushed science and technology to the forefront of policy issues and policy considerations, here and across the globe."

Along with Erich Bloch's key contributions to computing and the Internet and his foresightedness in matters of public policy, he deserves acclaim for the role that he has played in education. His creation of the NSF engineering research centers and science and technology centers reflect his belief in knowledge transfer. He brought together university scientists and industry researchers to provide educational benefits and help transform engineering education as well as to extend fundamental research benefits to industry. In education, Mr. Bloch also oversaw NSF's support of system wide reform for K-12 math and science education, including emphasis on participation by women and minorities in science and engineering. During his tenure, the budget for education and human resources more than tripled and NSF's overall budget increased to \$2 billion.

As a distinguished fellow with the Council on Competitiveness, a private, non-profit organization dedicated to furthering U.S. economic leadership, Mr. Bloch continues to advocate policies that promote the effective use of innovation in the development of the U.S. economy. He is also a member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, has been a distinguished visiting professor at George Mason University, has been awarded 13 honorary degrees from major universities and ten major awards and medals, and serves as a member of numerous boards in both the public and private sectors.

For his remarkable vision, innovation, and continued contributions to the advanced technology sector and to the national interest in the economy and education, Erich Bloch is most deserving of the venerable Vannevar Bush Award. Very few can boast of having made similar contributions to society. I am delighted to bring this honor to the attention of my colleagues, awarded to a computer and Internet pioneer, a visionary research administrator and science educator, to the attention of my colleagues and to express my sincere congratulations to Mr. Bloch.●

ANTI-SEMITISM IN EUROPE

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to an editorial in today's Washington Post. Anti-Defamation League Director Abe Foxman has written an excellent piece on the recent wave of anti-Semitism in Europe. The Anti-Defamation League today released a telling survey on anti-Semitic attitudes in America and abroad and the results are nothing less than chilling. I would call on all my colleagues to take a look at this im-

portant survey and recommit ourselves to stopping all prejudice—particularly anti-Semitism both here and in Europe.

I ask to have today's editorial by Abe Foxman printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

EUROPE'S ANTI-ISRAEL EXCUSE

(By Abraham H. Foxman—Thursday, June 27, 2002)

Throughout history a constant barometer for judging the level of hate and exclusion vs. the level of freedom and democracy in any society has been anti-Semitism—how a country treats its Jewish citizens. Jews have been persecuted and delegitimized throughout history because of their perceived differences. Any society that can understand and accept Jews is typically more democratic, more open and accepting of "the other." The predictor has held true throughout the ages.

During the Holocaust, Jews and other minorities of Europe were dispatched to the camps and, ultimately, their deaths in an environment rife with anti-Semitism. Nearly 60 years later in a modern, democratic Europe that presumably had shed itself of the legacy of that era, Jews have again come under attack. During the past year and a half a troubling epidemic of anti-Jewish hatred, not isolated to any one country or community, has produced a climate of intimidation and fear in the Jewish communities of Europe. Never, as a Holocaust survivor, did I believe we would witness another eruption of anti-Semitism of such magnitude, in Europe of all places. But the resiliency of anti-Semitism is unparalleled. It rears its ugly head in far-flung places, like Malaysia and Japan, where there are no Jews.

The Anti-Defamation League has been taking the pulse of anti-Semitism in America for more than 40 years. Never did I expect that we would have to do the same in Europe, given the history and our expectation that European anti-Semitism, while not eradicated, would be so marginal and so rejected that it would not be a major concern.

What we found in the countries we surveyed—Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark—was shocking and disturbing. Classical anti-Semitism, coupled with a new form fueled by anti-Israel sentiment, has become a potent and dangerous mix in countries with enormous Muslim and Arab populations.

More than 1 million Jews live in these five nations, and their communities are under siege. Who would have believed that we would see the burning of synagogues and attacks on Jewish students, rabbis, Jewish institutions and Jewish-owned property?

While European leaders have attempted to explain away these attacks as a fleeting response to events in the Middle East and not the harbinger of a more insidious and deeply ingrained hatred, the attitudes of average Europeans paint a far different picture. Among the 2,500 people polled in late May and early June as part of our survey, 45 percent admitted to their perception that Jews are more loyal to Israel than their own country, while 30 percent agreed with the statement that Jews have too much power in the business world. Perhaps most telling, 62 percent said they believe the outbreak of anti-Semitic violence in Europe is the result of anti-Israel sentiment, not anti-Jewish feeling. The contrariness of their own attitudes suggest that Europeans are loath to admit that hatred of Jews is making a comeback.

This view may make Europeans more comfortable in the face of what is happening in their countries, by suggesting that this time around, Jews are not the innocent victims

but are themselves the victimizers in the Middle East. But the incredibly biased reaction against Israel seen in the poll—despite the fact that Israel under former prime minister Ehud Barak offered the Palestinians an independent state, and despite the fact that Palestinians have carried out a sustained campaign of terrorism against Israeli civilians—speaks to a repressed hostility to Jews that may not be socially acceptable in post-Holocaust Europe. Still, even with such constraints, some 30 percent of Europeans are not averse to expressing their anti-Semitic beliefs openly and directly.

Meanwhile, the Europeans have been tepid in their support for the U.S. war on terrorism and especially the Bush administration's efforts to broker an end to Israeli-Palestinian bloodshed. The Europeans seek to appease Saddam Hussein and other threats to the Western world while blaming Israel, not the Palestinian Authority, for the crisis. All while they minimize the extent of anti-Semitism in Europe and fail to immediately condemn horrific acts of harassment and vandalism. The message to Europe's burgeoning immigrant population is that there is a certain level of acceptance for intolerance.

It is time for Europe to assume responsibility for a situation of its own making. The combination of significant, openly expressed anti-Jewish bias together with irrational anti-Israel opinions creates a climate of great concern for the Jews of Europe. It is not surprising that in such an atmosphere Muslim residents feel free to attack Jewish students and religious institutions not because they are Israelis but because they are Jews. And it is not surprising that some European officials have begun telling Jewish leaders to advise their numbers to avoid public displays of Jewishness, instead of promising to protect their Jewish communities.

European leaders and officials must see what is going on for what it is—outright anti-Semitism—and condemn the revival of this ancient hatred that had its greatest manifestations on the same continent.

They must acknowledge that the anti-Israel vilification across Western Europe is unacceptable. The recent comparisons of Israelis to Nazis, to Jews as the executors of "massacres" and even as the killers of Christ—these do not fall into the category of legitimate criticism of a sovereign state. They create the very climate that questions the future of Jewish life in Europe.●

PASSING OF JUSTIN W. DART, JR.

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I rise today to give tribute to the memory of Justin W. Dart, Jr., the greatest warrior in the fight for the rights of disabled persons. After nearly half a century of tireless advocacy for the civil rights of oppressed people in America and around the world, my friend Justin Dart passed away on Saturday with his wife and partner Yoshiko Dart at his side.

He was often called the Martin Luther King of the disability rights movement even though he called himself "just a foot soldier for the cause of freedom." Justin received five Presidential appointments, and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, our Nation's highest civilian honor. And without Justin, the Americans with Disabilities Act would never have become the law of the land. Justin's dedication to his vision of a "revolution of